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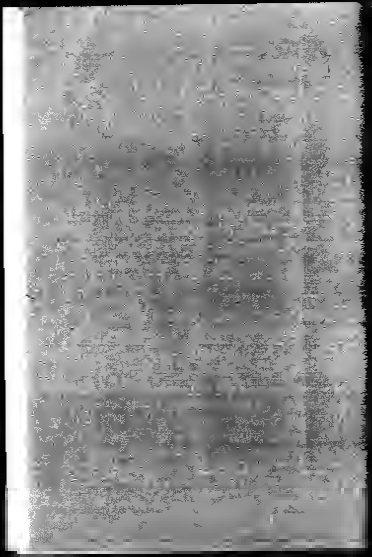
The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Thirteenth Annual Report

PAPERS OF 1922



The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Thirteenth Annual Report

Papers of 1922

Peter McKellar

PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICA SOCIETY

Thunder Bay Historical Society

Officers 1922-23

Honorary President	Hon. Sir George E. Foster
Honorary Patron and Patroness	Mr and Mrs N M W J. Mackenzie
President	Mr Peter McKellar
Vice President	Mr John King
Secretary Treasurer	Miss M J L. Black

EXECUTIVE

Miss Stafford		Mr F C. Perry
Mrs. John King	Mr C. W Jarvis	Major W J Hamilton

AUDITORS

Messieurs George A. Gerhart and Peter McKellar

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

MISS M. J. L. BLACK

Oct 1, 1923

Mr President and Fellow Members —

I have the honor to present the following report for the year just closing.

Three regular meetings were held at which the two papers which are to be published in this annual were read. We have twelve paid up members.

We regret to have to report the death of three of our faithful members, Mr and Mrs. A. L. Byers, who lived in Ottawa, and Dr. E. B. Orr of Port Arthur. These were charter members, and Mr Byers was our vice president for many years. Dr Orr was visited with on when he first came to the city and was a most regular and helpful attendant at all our meetings.

We have received the following donations and exchanges Annual report Women's Canadian Historical Society, 1920-1921 Minnesota History bulletin 1923-25 Minnesota History bulletin August 1924 Canadian Historical Association report, 1923 Executive Natural park publications "Lake Erie Canoe Port Dover" Guide to Fort Chambly Que. Guide to Fort Anne, N.S. Annual report Western Ontario Historical Society 1928 photograph of Meeting Hide in 1877 given by Miss Black of Thessalon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M J L. BLACK
Secretary

THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Financial Report

Receipts

Oct 1, 1923 —

Government grant	$100 00
Membership Fees—	
Mr and Mrs. F. C. Perry	$ 3.50
Mr and Mrs. N. M. W. J. Mattinson	3.50
Dr. E. B. Oliver	1.00
Mr. Fred Pegram	1.00
Miss Hobbs	1.00
Major and Mrs. W. J. Hamilton	1.50
Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Carruthers	1.00
Captain McCausland	1.50
	$120.00

Disbursements

Flowers for Sr Byers' Memorial	$ 10.00
Historic Landmarks Association	6.00
Printing annual	89.00
Balance in Bank	5.00
	$110.00

A Kaministiquia Centennial

BY D. BEDSAU

It is quite probable that a large proportion of the worthy citizens of Fort William who, not year celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada were quite unaware that there was also occurring the centennial of another great event which took place a hundred years on the banks of the Kaministiquia river. To the fur traders, voyageurs, and Indians inhabiting western Canada the event was of as much importance as was the signing of the peace between the allies and Germany-Austria, for it marked the disappearance of the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal through amalgamation with its old rival—the Hudson Bay Company of England. Peace had been signed and the long intense trade wars between the two great fur companies was now over.

It is just one hundred years ago to the month, July 1st, 1821—since Nicholas Garry deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived in Fort William accompanying Sir William McMillivray two of the principal partners in the Northwest Fur Company.

To attain the presence of these lords of the fur trade in Fort William at that time it is necessary to go back a few years and relate the circumstances as to how and why it came about.

When the competition for trade between the Hudson's Bay Company and its numerous rivals—the Northwest Fur Company became so fierce and rose so high that it culminated one day in the killing of twenty-one persons on the site of the present city of Winnipeg at the bay de la perry or Seven, headed by Cuthbert Grant, a young Scottish half breed elected by great enthusiasm who was highly regarded by the officials of the Northwest Company and Chronicled the capture of Fort William by soldiers sent by Lord Selkirk in 1816, affairs were brought to such a condition that even parties took recognizance to the fact.

The fur trade was being conducted in a highly wasteful manner. Whichever company opened up a new post at some promising point in the far west, another trading post, maintained by the opposition would be established on the same spot a few years later. Instead of retaining all their pelts and furs for the natives to bring in the further necessities to trade as had been the custom, each trader sought to get with as rival by sending out runners to bring in the furs into themselves. Some of the more unscrupulous traders even went so far as to load up and rob their rivals of valuable furs by brute force. I myself have long passed that the Indians and boys accustomed to trade with one company would refuse to have anything to do with the other but that objection would last just previous to the principal one of a little plan. A couple of stiff drinks and the natives would promptly dismiss of his furs, and would then make for still further children, and even his own scalp to obtain more rum if possible.

Right, then, was the condition of the fur trade when to save themselves from more heavy losses, negotiations were instituted between the two rival companies which resulted in the sale of the Northwest Fur Company and the organization in 1821 of the new alliance under the name of the older company—The Hudson's Bay Company.

It was immediately determined that the representatives of each company should promptly proceed to the Indian country to put into effect the new arrangements and the appointments of factors and traders to their different posts.

Simon McGillivray of Montreal one of the principal partners of the Northwest Company and Nicholas Garry

of London, Eng., deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company were in Toronto appointed for that purpose.

The party which was composed of Mr. Mackoy Geary with Simon Mc-Gillivray and his brother William, left Toronto on May 27 last. Each official had a handy servant to prepare his food and look after his personal comfort. Their conveyance was a big Mr. Garry calls a "light" canoe, that is one which can carry freight. In reality it was a craft of tremendous size, manned with three or more men. Their canoe was thirty-six feet long with a width of six feet, and could carry 3000 pounds and was manned by a crew of thirteen chiefly French Canadian voyageurs and one Iroquois Indian. From Sault Ste Marie was reached on June 29th.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday 30th inst. 1811, the party arrived at Fort William and were welcomed with a volley of guns from the Indians and a volley of shots from the men of the Canadians. A gaily embellished greeting came from the traders and Indians who had assembled there from the many different posts from the Lake Superior way north to the Rocky Mountains, to meet the great men—the rulers of the Western Fur Trade.

Mr. Garry stayed in Fort William three weeks and by his account the subjects here was very little like a bed of roses, as it appeared that a number of Northwest partners were reluctant to sign the new agreement. The chief factors refused to allow the commander chief traders to sit in council with them. The apportionment of posts was another subject of dispute. It was not until the 15th of July that Mr. McGillivray informed the Board of Governors that the Northwest partners were ready to sign the covenant of the new company.

"Considering the best plan to open the business of the new concern was to have a general meeting," writes Mr. Garry "I mentioned my intentions to the chief factors. They however protested it being a bad proposition, considering the short season. Send in nominations for the Montreal council meeting this to the Middle-Department, Mr. Simon McGillivray immediately found out that the commissioners sealed the letters were members of "Councils in Rupert Land". What an meeting in regular form of council could be arranged, Mr. Garry must have known. Mr. Garry must have known. At length after a great deal of canvassing with the chief factors of the Northwest through a deputation, accepting three that any suggestion they may to those posts would be acted on—and at this a considerable power ensued. Then they were appointed and every difficulty was removed. On Saturday July a meeting of council was to have been held to receive reports and arrangements made of posts of being made. It was not till the last day—Friday 19th of July. Some of the partners, (Archibald) including the day before the day ceremony, hailed they should prefer Saturday. The chief factors protested against the tardy action of the meeting. Mr. Simon McGillivray pointed out the complications were the wooden (the chief traders) were only represent on the council in Rupert's Land and have a regular meeting could be convened. On looking at my own found the commission was for a term other. That I are no powers here and every act is on my own responsibility.

Nicholas Harrow seems to have been fond of disagreements with a pair of diplomacy for despite which a charter was made of a week he had fixed on these points Northwesters with appointments in the various posts for which Fort William was the headquarters.

Among these appointments are some which may be of interest to the present generation.

Fort William—Alex. Stewart, Chief Trader

Lake Nipigon—Roderic McKenzie.

Pic River Alexander McTavish, Clerk.

Michipicoten — Samuel McTavish, Chief Trader.

Lake Pigeon—Jno. McLean, Chief Trader.

An interesting event to the early days of Fort William is thus described by Mr Garry. "We had today

Saturday July 7th, the ceremony of the Sun Dance offering their presents in the great hall and receiving a return. The chiefs preceded by an Engish flag marched into the hall accompanied by all the tribes. They immediately arranged themselves and kept continuously swaddling.

After Mr McGillivray (considered as their great father) and myself had seated ourselves the chiefs delivered their presents to us spread out. They consisted of pemmy very fine dressed skins - four of the chiefs then rose and, each in a very graceful manner, made a speech.

He said he regretted that a more substantial token to was not the chief's one who could better express his attachment. His land and his children, as their gras father. His tribe had been afflicted with sickness and this would in part account for his poverty. He had brought with him but few skins as the chief was obliged to give many to traders first to enable him to be a very rich man. This was a small present to his great father. The Governor had refused to allow his followers to go to the mountains to make furs as he said trading to a very rich mountain which he near Fort William. Long would it last his followers remained

Start, he remarks. "Lost Fort William, and never in our life have I left a place with less regret. Mr. McGillivray accompanied me as far as Montreal Portage (Kakabekka Falls)."

Of course not much smaller than the Montreal canoe, and we called the "Canoes of the North and the name of "Voyageurs du Nord, or "Men of the North." As given by their canoes who from long experience and being more inured to the changes of climate, temper and privation, are more hardy. Our canoe is almost twenty-five feet in length, four feet six inches wide, and weighs about five hundred and fifty pounds. We started about 10 o'clock with all the goods passed Petit Maurice, a great bank by Lake Nipigon for the Hudson Bay Co. Here we are on now at called the Kaministiquia or River Dubois. It is from 50 to 54 rods in breadth. The shores are low and uninteresting, except a very fine mountain near Fort William which like all mines and is of the same character and millions on the Tennessee" (Thunder Cape).

The chief old voyageurs in honor of a century ago, whose finishing point was now two miles ahead, were to make unlearning obstacles on our up The bank Rapids de Roche Bleue. The first was not much, or A la Chaine Rapids, as they swept along the winding streams or threaded their way through the many islands which dot the northwest. We thirty had a great exhilaration. A few days after leaving Fort William we verified the instance of the first many characters of the Canadian voyageur's power of enduring hardships under the most severe privations concerned today By the expression of Fort William we perceived were put in the canoe for them, and they had actually in this country of portages and difficult rapids nothing to subsist on but salt Indian corn we with their hand and hand to boil them using through their whole, without seeing it, could not be imagined the human form could support. Not a word of discontent was uttered but they continued gaily, laughing and singing their lively and rollicking songs to the last. The worthy deputy governor merely said, "We had, furthermore, plenty of provisions for ourselves."

"In considering the course into the interior several thousands of miles the voyageur naturally enters on in the days, without stopping, and no single day's rest. All is life, motion and activity as to the shall land his way with our party. The land, who are now called northwest men" back to the settlement these very agents which journey Athabasca Fort William and they are known as "Voyageurs du land" or pork eaters, so called from their food consisting of pork which they mix with Indian corn.

The crew of our canoe consists of a guide, a steersman and six paddlers. The guide receives 25 pounds sterling the last in stretch, and two are left without meeting to groan or with as you can, on account of the loss taken being placed on the bottom of the canoe before everybody else. Mr. McGillivray's own complaint of pork eaters is ironical even for he extends regarding to Montreal. There was much sameness between the two crews, but we had the advantage with our unbalanced in one. The thirty between the two crews can be regarded as united but our own (Saskatchewan) had so much the advantage that Mr. McGillivray was obliged to take an additional man at Kakay Falls.

From Fort William Mr. Harry proceeded to Red River and thence to York Factory, to the Nelson. Up via the Nelson River which he reached on August 29th. He took his departure from that place, on the H. B. Co's ship Eldorado on Sept. 6th and arrived in London Nov 1st, after almost six months of unchanged travelling.

Points of Interest on the Northern Shore of Lake Superior

The following notes were written by Mrs. William Kitchi, about 1877, and were passed on to the T. B. H. S. with a photograph of the old Nodding Hotel by her daughter, Mrs. Keith, now in Thunder Bay, Ontario, in 1939.

"To the tourist coasting hereby on pleasure we would advise a trip on Lake Superior in one of our fast sailing commodious steamers, "Algoma" or "Manitoulin" Captain Sutherland.

After leaving Sault Ste Marie the first place of interest is Point Aux Pins (pointe-pet) a lovely sloping point, noted as the stone quarries for the very large pine trees.

Next is Batchewaining, which owns a sawmill and, we learn, has a small copper mine encountered in it.

Then comes Mink's pet-coton Island, which boasts of a lighthouse and Post Office. Beautiful agates are found in abundance on the shore.

Slate Island noted for its mining and fishing.

Nanigong Bay remarkable for its beauty and for the facilities it affords to the visitor for hunting and fishing. Brook trout—that great delicacy—weighs here 10 lbs.

At Nest Rock (called so from a color and resemblance) for its name, is an Indian Mission containing about 500 Indians

Every Indian is paid Four Dollars annually by the Government.

On St. Ignace Island nothing is carried on as it itself could.

Next comes Pukoon 8 hour later, perhaps the most interesting point on the lake.

It is a bay-rock 30 by 25 feet, situated about two miles from the shore. On this a shaft was sunk and nine feet worked by the Montreal Mining Company. Very rich silver was struck and o it.

In 1856 or thereabouts the land was purchased by an American company under whose management it has established the mine of today.

Overhanging the length of 675 feet, have been built around the island, so that to view with the mine cautioned, opens a scene of mighty stupendous.

On the overhanging five large houses have been built, besides the shaft, engine house and office—four houses used as boarding houses.

About 150 men are employed in the mine—5 for raising hammers. A road to Mink Haven is accomplished, the open living on shore, and take in the whole rock to be mined. No visitors are allowed on the Island without a special pass to explore. Although the specimens occasionally presents the visitor with a specimen of the silver nothing rich—no specimens are allowed to be taken from the Island. The visitors are compelled before leaving—being obliged to take off their boots to show that no silver is concealed therein.

The stamps are situated on the Mink Land—here built 24, on an average they stamp 60 tons at each a day.

Passing through two rock crushers into two ballrooms—five heats to each battery—then on to the washing machines, two machines to each battery—thereby three mine boys at each week. After washing, the mineral is shoveled into barrels ready for shipment. The scenery on the whole of the Northern Shore of Lake Superior is simply magnificent and wonderfully diversified being a succession of mountains, picturesque bays, islands and islands.

Prince Silver Islet and Prince Arthur's Landing to grand Thunder Cape, 1,350 feet in height with its rainbow cliffs extending seven miles, into into the lake.

It looks like a grand cathedrale background which we see the dark blue waters which on the other side vines nourishes one above the other till their outlines are dimly traced against the sky.

Prince Arthur's Landing twenty-two miles from Silver Islet is pleasantly

gineered on a plan of pumping the water of L. S

Having an natural harbor a break-water to be constructed to form one. at present the docks, built by means of cribbings for both the inner course as a shallow in time of storm. The town boasts of two first class hotels—"Pacific" and Queens. Those contemplating the harbour can find good accommodation and from both host and hostess every attention that can increase their comfort to contribute to their pleasure

The future of the place looks promising owing to the discovery of a valuable River Mine in the vicinity also the prospect of to being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific. It is a small place as yet with the exception as the Town Plot Depicting with it the mouth of the Keewatin. The government will doubtless soon be settled by act of parliament.

A few miles from the Landing, at the mouth of the Kamistikwia River is Fort William, an old trading Post of the Hudson Bay Company as it more or less say that's owners as Lake Superior even at times considered view be obtained from in the vicinity of Fort William.

Before it Pie Island looks like an immense fort or castle rising out of the water to the height of nearly 4 hundred feet. McKays rock about 1,000 feet northerly the mainline Kaministiquia rising as it does and emptying to a mass through three mouths into Lake Superior—here the mouths and the Indian language names, Kaka, the Indian language signifies Gull and abound with many number—Seven 4 plus three.

The mouth of the river is shallow and sands and mud drawing much water are unable to enter at present dredges are at work and it is hoped that it will soon be all right. Just now the question agitating the minds of all interested in the place is, "Which would be the cheaper to dredge the mouth of Kaministiquia or build a breakwater at the Landing" As I have not given the matter very serious thought I shall not attempt to settle in her three

Twenty-six miles from the mouth is the settlement Kakabeka Falls 164 feet high. Below the falls the rapids extend a distance of ten miles. Twenty miles winding to visit the Falls can be send the river in the rapids in the M. S. Belle Cap. Cousins, after which they again canoes guided by Indians through the rapids to the Falls.

About six miles from the entrance we pass that greatest of government beauties, the Boarding House with whom history the riveting public is familiar. Further on a very opposite shore is the Indian mission called after Revd. Roberts in 1840 and in charge of them and Daughters of Mary The Indian dance was founded by some noble French lad, who, during some religious persecution in Europe were obliged to dress in secular clothes and to meet secretly any particular style as habit dress, consequently and be clear reasons why they dress plainly is prevailing dress, and they are happy if dressed. Through kindness of Superintend. Miss Martin, we were taken through the Classes, Church and Schoolhouse. An ardent lad closed my list of not less than one hundred on going which, we were informed, they did very freely in the mission Minister is the Town Post—near in the Indian Reserve, six miles apart. The Indians are from Ottawa and Ottawas. The Chief Superintendent is noble warrior Frenchy visits the Town Plot and Landing dressed in Indian costume of his black hair adorned with plumes. He is a chief and is second on Visit over 40 appears His beauty at plenty of and his dignified bearing and that with the bonus of being wife of a chief gives to the Indian himself any gift a by Mrs Blackmore No. 6. The Kaministiquia is a beautiful winding stream of every turn giving rise to a new and delightful scenery as the beauty is nautical. To the century of Cry Cross as a mourning quite Indian through the country Indians come to go thing out places of interest and giving an in a gentlemany of visiting them and with his never failing good humor passengers are indebted for much of the pleasure of a trip up the Kaministiquia River

A run of eighteen hours from P A Landing brings us to Rainie on the Southern shore. At this city there going to Manitoba take the cars for Mat River Route which in much shorter time than the Superior route to P Arthur's Landing, now abandoned.

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Thunder Bay Historical Society
Papers

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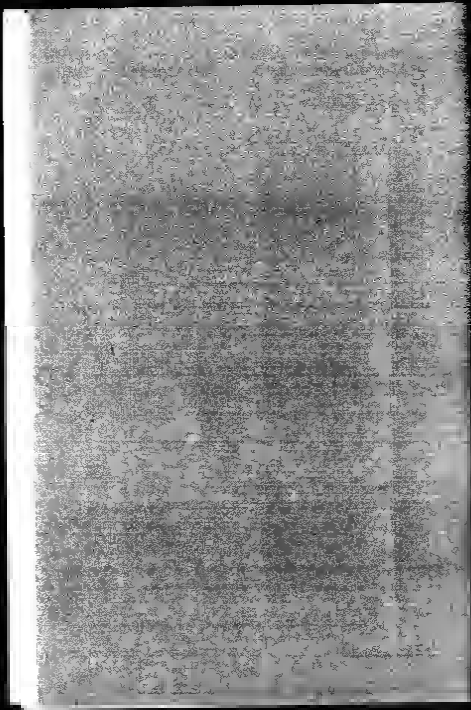
The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Thirteenth Annual Report

PAPERS OF 1922



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PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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MISS M J L BLACK

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Mr President and Fellow Members —

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Three regular meetings were held at which the two papers which are to be published in this annual were read. We have twelve paid up members.

We regret to have to report the death of three of our faithful members, Mr and Mrs A. L. Russell who died in Ottawa, and Dr E S Oliver The first two were charter members and Mr Russell was our vice president for many years Dr Oliver united with us when he first came to the city and was a most regular and helpful attendant at all our meetings.

We have received the following donations and exchanges Annual report Women's Canadian Historical Society 1920-1921 Minnesota History bulletin, 1921-22 Minnesota History Bulletin August 1921 Canadian Historical Association report, 1921 Canadian National parks exhibitions Lake Erie Cross, Port Dover Guide to Port Chazaby Que Guide to Port Anne, N.S. annual report Western Reserve Historical Society 1922 photograph of Nesbing Hotel, in 1877 given by Miss Keith of Thessalon.

All of which is respectfully submitted

M J L. BLACK,
Secretary

THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Receipts

Oct. 1, 1921—	
Government grant	$100.00
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Mr and Mrs F. C. Parry	$ 1 50
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Dr E. B. Oliver	1.00
Mr Fred Fregeau	1.00
Miss Robin	1.00
Major and Mrs. W J Hamilton	1.50
Mr and Mrs A. C Casselman	1 00
Captain McCausell	1.00
	$110.00

Disbursements

Flowers for Soldiers Monument	$ 10.00
Historic Landmarks Association	4 00
Printing annual	90.00
Balance in Bank	5.00
	$110.00

A Kaministiquia Centennial

E. B. FREEMAN

It is quite probable that a large proportion of the worthy citizens of Fort William who, last year, celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Dominion of Canada were quite unaware they were also observing the centennial of another great event which took place a century ago on the banks of the Kaministiquia river. To the fur traders, voyageurs, and Indians inhabiting western Canada this event was of so much importance as was the signing of the peace between the allies and Germany Austria, for it marked the disappearance of the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal through amalgamation with its old rival—the Hudson Bay Company of England. Peace had been signed, and the long, intense trade war between the two great fur companies was now over

It is just one hundred years ago—to be exact, July 1st, 1821—since Nicholas Garry, deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived in Fort William accompanied by Wm. and Simon McGillivray two of the principal partners in the Northwest Fur Company

To explain the presence of these lords of the fur trade in Fort William at that time it is necessary to go back a few years and relate the circumstances as to how and why it came about.

When the competition for trade between the Hudson's Bay Company and its strenuous younger rival the Northwest Fur Company became so fierce and rose so high that it culminated one day in the killing of twenty-one persons on the site of the present city of Winnipeg at the hands of a party of Metis, headed by Cuthbert Grant, a young Scotch half breed (Metis) of good education who was highly regarded by the officials of the Northwest Company and through the capture of Fort William in retaliation by Lord Selkirk in 1816, affairs were brought to such a condition that ruin stared both companies in the face.

The fur trade was being conducted in a highly wasteful manner When one company opened up a new post at some promising point in the far west, another trading post conducted by the opposition would be established on the same spot in a short time. Instead of remaining at their posts and allowing the natives to bring in the fur themselves to trade, as had been the custom, each trader sought to outwit his rival by sending out runners to beat up the fur hunters themselves. Some of the more unscrupulous traders even went so far as to beat up and rob their rivals of valuable furs by brute force. It sometimes happened that an Indian who had been accustomed to trade with one company would refuse having anything to do with the other but objection would be soon overcome by the judicious use of a little rum A couple of stiff drinks, and the Indian would promptly dispose of his furs and would then want to sell his canoe, children, and even his own soul to obtain more rum if possible

Such then, was the condition of the fur trade when to save themselves from more heavy losses, negotiations were instituted between the two rival companies which resulted in the exit of the Northwest Fur Company and the appearance in 1821 of the new alliance under the name of the older company—The Hudson's Bay Company

It was immediately determined that the representatives of each company should promptly proceed to the Indian country to put into effect the new arrangements, and the appointments of factors and traders to their different posts

Simon McGillivray of Montreal, one of the principal partners of the North west Company and Nicholas Garry

of London, Eng., deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company were the persons appointed to that purpose.

The party, which was composed of Mr. Nicholas Garry with Simon McGillivray and his brother William left Lachine on May 27, 1821. Each official had a body servant to prepare his food and look after his personal comfort. Their conveyance was what Mr. Garry calls a "light" canoe, that is one which did not carry freight. In reality it was a craft of tremendous size, compared with those of modern days. Their canoe was thirty-six feet long with a width of six feet, and could carry 3000 pounds, and was manned by a crew of thirteen sturdy French Canadian voyageurs and one Iroquois Indian. Sault Ste Marie was reached on June 9th.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday July 1st, 1821, the party landed at Fort William and were welcomed with a volley of yells from the Indians and a volley of shots from the guns of the Canadians. A more noisy guard greeting came from the traders and factors who had assembled there from the many different posts from Lake Superior westward to the Rocky Mountains to meet the great men—the rulers of the Western Fur-lit Canada.

Mr Garry stayed in Fort William three weeks and by his account his sojourn here was very little like a bed of roses, as it appeared that a number of Northwest partners were reluctant to sign the new agreement. The chief factors refused to allow the common chief traders to sit in council with them. The apportionment of monie was another subject of dispute. It was not until the 11th of July that Mr McGillivray informed the Deputy-Governor that the Northwest partners were ready to sign the covenant of the new company.

"Considering the best plan to open the business of the new concern was to have a general meeting" writes Mr Garry "I mentioned my intentions to the chief factors. They however protested it being a bad precedent in admitting the chief traders. On communicating this to the McGillivrays Mr. Simon McGillivray immediately found out that the commission stated the factors were members of "Council in Rupert Land" only. Thus no meeting in regular form of council could be convened. Much discussion took place on the subject. At length, after a great deal of reasoning with the chief factors they all declared through a deputation, excepting three, that any suggestion from me as to their posts would be attended with ill will in a conciliatory, proper manner. Thus they were appointed and every difficulty here removed. On Thursday July 12 a meeting or council was to have been convened but the papers and arrangements at posts not being ready, it was put off till the next day—Friday, 13th of July. Some of the partners, (Chaboillez, Dease, Keith) were considerable the day and one hinted they should prefer Saturday. The chief factors protested against it. Traders attending the meeting Mr Simon McGillivray pointed out that the commissioners were on record that they (the chief traders) were only members of the council in Rupert's Land, and thus no regular meeting could be convened. On looking at my own I found my commission was to the same effect. That I have no power here, and every act is on my own responsibility

Nicholas Garry seems to have been a man of determination with a gift of diplomacy for despite other hickerings lasting of a week he had fixed all these touchy Northwesters with appointments to the various posts for which Fort William was the head quarters

Among these appointments are some which may be of interest to the present generation.

Fort William—Alex. Stewart, Chief Trader

Lake Nipigon.—Roderic McKenzie.

Pic River — Alexander McTavish, clerk.

Michipicoten — Donald McIntosh Chief Trader

Lake Huron—Jno. Mallocs, Chief Trader

An interesting event in the early days of Fort William is thus described by Mr Garry "We had today

Saturday July 7th, the ceremony of the two chiefs offering their presents in the great hall and receiving a return. The chiefs, preceded by an English flag marched in; the hall accompanied by all the Indians. They immediately arranged themselves and then commenced smoking.

"After Mr McGillivray (considered as their great father) and myself had seated ourselves the chiefs declared their presents to be spread out. They consisted of twenty very fine beaver skins. One of the chiefs then rose and really in a very graceful manner made a speech.

He said he regretted that a more able person than he was not the chief one who could better express his attachment, and that of the children to their great father. His tribe had been afflicted with sickness and this would in part account for the few people as had brought with him but there was another cause which he ever more regretted which was that a thickbird had decoyed away some of his followers. "As long as the mountain remains steel" he said pointing to a very high mountain which is near Fort William "so long would he and his followers remain true to his great father. The thickbird had which proved to him that no alteration would take place in the trade, but he did and believe it, and relied on his great father.

Mr McGillivray then replied to the effect that he was happy the Indians had fulfilled their promise in paying their debts regretted the sickness, and that the thickbird (the Americans) had decoyed away some of his people that the Northwest Company had certainly united and would become one company but that this would make no alteration in their dealings with them.

After this Mr McGillivray's presents were brought in which consisted of 120 red coats faced with blue and gold braid a round hat and a shirt. These they at once put on undressing in the most formal way without changing a muscle of their faces. They rum and tobacco in considerable amount was divided among them. After this they gave Mr McGillivray their pipes to smoke and then departed. They are of the same tribe of Indians which we have met throughout our whole journey—the Chippeways. They are a fine looking people one of them—a very handsome man and a great dandy—was very much painted in red and white. In his ears were large round earrings and rings in his nose. His hair was worn in a tail behind and plaited in long strings to which were joined by silver clasps. Another one of them is supposed to have murdered his father another, and the whole family consisting of ten persons in all he had destroyed. As yet there was no doubt on the subject. If anything could make the crime more diabolical it was that his son murdered his father led on by hunger that he might feed on the body and the rest of the family that the crime might not become known. He had blackened his face pretending to mourn the death of his family. In the evening all the Indians got merry drank, and the chief brought some into the fort to prevent them being killed."

"On the following day the Indians of Fort William presented a war dance. The chief dressed in his new red coat, hand with arms and laced with gold lineal entered the fort, followed by the whole band. They were almost naked and had their bodies painted in a most fantastic manner, who endeavoured to represent wild beasts had on their heads the skin of a wolf, lion or bear. The chief was entirely naked with his body painted to represent leather. Their faces were also painted alternative with black stripes and they danced to the beating of a drum performed by the old man of the band. It was a dread fully hot day and they appeared quite exhausted, the dance being entirely masculine or rather an exercise on the muscles throwing themselves on their hands thus raising the shoulders. One can beg. They danced about an hour and then retired.

It took three weeks to settle the contentious matters between the chief factors traders and the deputy governor and Mr Garry seems to have got somewhat "peeved" for when he took his departure for the interior on July

Black he remarks: "Left Fort William and never in my life have I left a place with less regret. Mr McGillivray accompanied us as far as Mountain Portage (Kamitota Falls).

"Our canoes are much smaller than the Montreal Canoe, and are called the 'Canoes of the North' and the name of 'Voyageur in Nord, or 'Men of the North,' is given to their crews who, from long experience, and being more inured to the changes of climate, fatigue and privations, are more hardy. Our canoes is almost twenty-five feet in length, four feet six inches wide, and weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds. We started about 10 o'clock and at 12 o'clock passed Lake Mawyn, a neat built by Lord Selkirk for the Hudson Bay Co. The river we are on now is called the Kaministiquia - a river of islands. It is from 1-4 to 1-4 mile in breadth. The shores are low and uninteresting, except a very fine mountain near Fort William which has an house and is of the same character and hoshness as the Tonnerre (Thunder Cape).

For those old "voyageurs du Nord" of a century ago, whose dashing melodies from down till dusk kept time to such enlivening chansons de canot as "Le bails Sous du Rosier Blanc" "Je Roulant ma Boule" or "A la Claire Fontaine" as they swept along the winding streams or threaded their way through the inland studded lakes of the northwest Mr Garry had a great admiration. A few days after leaving Fort William he writes "An instance of the fine manly character of the Canadian voyageur a power of enduring hardships under the most severe privations occurred today By an omission at Fort William, no provisions were put in the canoe for them and they had actually to this country of portages and difficult marching nothing to subsist on but hard Indian corn which they had not had time to mill thus going through labor which without seeing it, could not be imagined the human form could support. Not a word of discontent was uttered but they continued polite, obliging and playing their lively and smiling songs to the last." The worthy deputy governor naively adds, "We had, fortunately, plenty of provisions for ourselves."

"In conducting the canoes into the interior several thousands of miles, the voyageur actually exists on Indian corn, without spirits, and I should not wonder at it in life, sustenance and anxiety as to wife shall lead the way with our party. The men, who are now called 'Northwest men,' hold in great contempt these voyageurs whose journey finishes at Fort William and who are known as 'Mangeurs de lard' or pork eaters as acting from their food consisting of pork which they mix with their Indian corn.

"The crew of our canoe consists of a guide a steersman and six paddlers. On the morning before daylight the lead is struck and you are left with out coming to from as well as you can on account of the tent poles being placed on the bottom of the canoe before anything else. Mr McGillivray's crew consists of pork eaters or Montreal men (as he intends returning to Montreal) There was much emulation between the two crews but we had the advantage which was satisfactory to me. The rivalry between the two crews can hardly be described, but our men (nor'westers) had to reach the advantage that Mr McGillivray was obliged to take an additional man at Rainy Lake

From Fort William Mr Garry proceeded to Red River and thence to York factory in the Hudson Bay via the Nelson River which he reached on August 26th. He took his departure from that place on the H B Co's ship Eddystone on Sept 4th, and arrived in London Nov 1st, after almost six months of continuous travelling

Points of Interest on the Northern Shore of Lake Superior

The following notes were written by Mrs. William Ketch, about 1877, and were passed on to the T. B. H. S. with a photograph of the old Nechtig Mortal by her daughter Mrs Ketch died in Thessalon, Ontario, in 1918.

"To the tourist making health or pleasure we would advise a trip on Lake Superior in one of our fast sailing comfortable steamers 'Quebec' or 'Francis Smith' preferred.

After leaving Sault Ste Mary the first place of interest is Point Aux Pins (point-o-pay) a pretty fishing spot, so-called on the name suggests for its very large pine trees

Next is Batchewaining which owns a saw-mill and, we learn, has a small copper mine conveniest to it.

Then comes Michipicotten Island, which boasts of a Lighthouse and Fog Bell. Beautiful agates are found in abundance on its shore

Slate Island noted for its mining and fishing

Nesquion River remarkable for its beauty also for the facilities it affords the visitor for hunting and fishing Brook trout—that great delicacy —caught here in abundance

At Red Rock (called so from its color) and noted for its mine is an Indian Mission containing about 500 Indians.

Every Indian is paid Four Dollars annually by the Government

On St. Ignace Island mining is carried on in a limited scale

Next comes famous Silver Islet, perhaps the most interesting point on the lake

It is a barren rock 35 by 55 feet, situated about one mile from the shore. On this a shaft was sunk 426 odds feet worked by the Montreal Mining Company Very rich silver was obtained in it.

In 1870 or thereabouts the Islet was purchased by an American company under whose management it has attained its present celebrity

Orthings, the length of 675 feet, have been built around the Island so that it now with the water enclosed covers a space of nearly eight acres.

On the orthings five large houses have been built, besides the shaft, engine house and office—four houses used as boarding houses

About 160 men are employed in the mine—a tug running between it and the Mule Shore to accommodate the men living on shore and take to the silver rock to be stamped No visitors allowed on the Island without a permit from the Captain. Although this gentleman occasionally presents the visitor with a specimen of the silver bearing rock—no other specimens are allowed to be taken from the Island The miners are searched before leaving—being obliged to take off their boots to show that no silver is concealed therein.

The stamps are situated on the Main Land—were built 1874. On an average they stamp 60 tons of rock a day

Passing through two rock crushers into ten batteries—five heads to each battery—these go to the washing machines two machines to each battery treating about nine tons of ore each week After washing the mineral is shoveled into barrels ready for shipment. The scenery on the whole of the Northern Shore of Lake Superior is simply magnificent and wonderfully diversified, being a succession of mountains, promontories bays, capes and islands

Between Silver Islet and Prince Arthur's Landing the grand Thunder Cape, 1,256 feet in height with its unbroken cliffs extending seven miles into the lake.

It looks like a grand colonnade bejeweled which we see the dark blue waters width on the other side rises mountains one above the other till their outlines are dimly traced against the sky

Prince Arthur's Landing twenty-five miles from Silver Island is pleasantly

situated on a rise of ground on shore of L. H.

Having a natural harbor, a breakwater is to be constructed to form one. At present the docks, built by means of swinging bar into the lake serve as a shelter in time of storm. The town boasts if two first class hotels—"Pacific" and "Queens." Those patronizing the former can depend on good treatment, and from both host and hostess every attention that can increase their comfort or contribute to their pleasure.

The future of the place looks promising owing to the discovery of a valuable Silver Mine in the vicinity, also the prospect of its being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific R. R. a small piece six miles distant, known as the "Town Plot disputing with it the honor of the terminus. The question will doubtless soon be settled by act of parliament.

A few miles from the Landing at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River is Fort William, an old Trading Post of the Hudson Bay Company and here let me say that nowhere on Lake Superior can a more magnificent view be obtained than in the vicinity of Fort William.

Before it, Pie Island looks like an immense tower or castle, rising out of the water in the height of nearly 400 feet—on the west McKaye mountain 1,500 feet stretches the beautiful Kaministiquia, winding as it does and emptying its waters through three mouths into Lake Superior—hence its name which, in the Indian language signifies "winding channel with many mouths"forms a picture

The mouth of the river is shallow and sandy, no boats drawing much water can venture to enter At present dredges are at work and it is hoped that it will soon be all right. Just now the question settling the minds of all interested in the place is "Which would be the cheaper to dredge the mouth of the Kaministiquia or build a breakwater at the Landing?" As I have not given the matter very serious thought I shall not attempt to settle it for them.

Twenty-six miles from the mouth is the celebrated Kakabeka Falls 134 feet high Below the falls the rapids extend a distance of ten miles. Tourists wishing to visit the Falls can expend the river in the rapids in tug M. I. Mills. Capt Cousins, owner which they enter canoes guided by Indians through the rapids to the Falls.

About six miles from the entrance we pass that greatest of government swindles, the Neebing Hotel, with whose history the reading public is familiar. Further up on the opposite shore is the Indian Mission established by Jesuit Fathers in 1848 and in charge of Sisters of "Assumption of Mary" The latter order was founded by some noble French ladies, like during some religious persecution in France were obliged to dress in secular clothes. They have not adopted any particular style or habit dress, consequently unlike other religious sisters they dress plainly in prevailing styles and read the prayer and matins Through kindness of Superioress Miss Martin we were known through the Convent, Church and Schoolrooms. As school had closed we did not hear the Indian children sing which, we were informed, they do very nicely A mile from the Mission is the Town Plot—near it the Indian Reserve, six miles square. The Indians are partly Ojibwas and Ottawas. The Chief "Blackstone," a noble warrior frequently visits the Fort and Landing dressed in Indian costume his black hair adorned with plumes No carcass or hide considered worthy over he appears His boasts of plenty of land and "the squaws and thinks that with the benefit of being wife of chief, sufficient to induce almost any girl to be Mrs Blackstone No. 6.

The Kaministiquia is a beautiful winding stream at every turn giving one a new and delightful surprise at the beauty it unfolds. Through courtesy of Cap. Cousins in answering questions regarding the country kindness in pointing out places of interest and giving us an opportunity of visiting them and with his never fading good humor passengers are indebted for much of the pleasure of a trip up the Kaministiquia River

A run of eighteen hours from F A. Landing brings us to Duluth on the Southern Shore At this city those going to Manitoba take the cars for Red River Route which is much shorter than the old Dawson road, via F Arthur's Landing now abandoned

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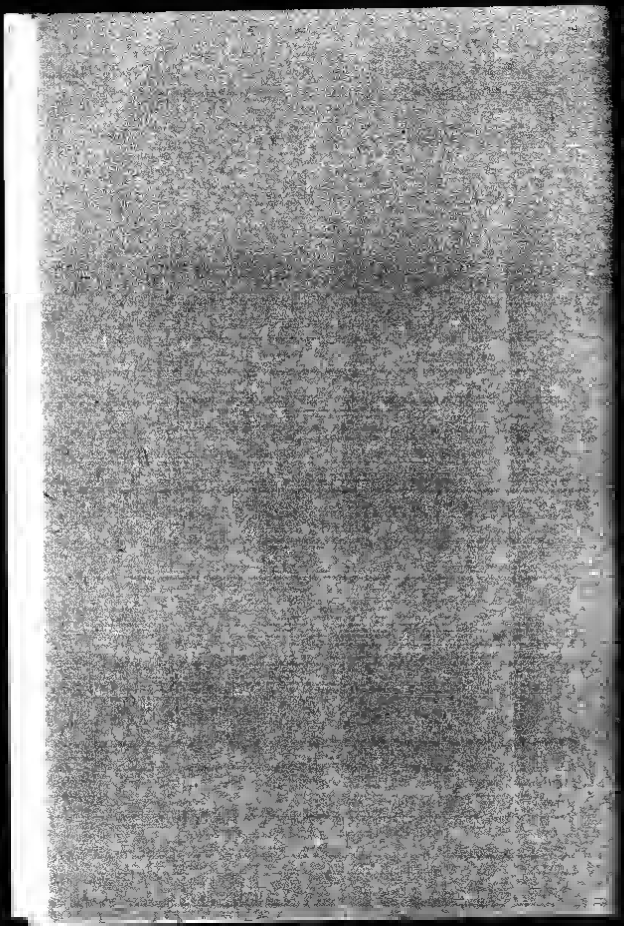
The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Thirteenth Annual Report

PAPERS OF 1922



The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Thirteenth Annual Report

Papers of 1922

Peter McKellar

PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

5

Thunder Bay Historical Society

Officers 1922-23

Honorary President	Hon Sir George E Foster
Honorary Patron and Patroness	Mr and Mrs N M W J Mackenzie
President	Mr Peter McKellar
Vice President	Mr John King
Secretary-Treasurer	Miss M J L Black

EXECUTIVE

Miss Stafford		Mr F C Perry
Mrs John King	Mr C W Jarvis	Major W J Hamilton

AUDITORS

Mesdames George A Graham and Peter McKellar

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

MISS M. J. L. BLACK

Oct 1, 1922

Mr President and Fellow Members:—

I have the honor to present the following report for the year just closing

Three regular meetings were held at which the two papers which are to be published in this annual were read We have twelve paid up members.

We regret to have to report the death of three of our faithful members Mr and Mrs A. L Russell who died in Ottawa and Dr E B Oliver The first two were chartered members, and Mr. Russell was our vice president for many years Dr Oliver united with us when he first came to the city and was a most regular and helpful attendant at all our meetings

We have received the following donations and exchanges Annual report Women's Canadian Historical Society 1920 1921 Minnesota History bulletin 1921-22, Minnesota History Bulletin August 1921 Canadian Historical Association report 1922 Canadian National parks publications "Lake Erie Cross Port Dover" Guide to Fort Cranbily Que Guide to Fort Anne, N.S annual report Western Reserve Historical Society 1922 photograph of Neebing Hotel in 1877 given by Miss Ketch of Thessalon

All of which is respectfully submitted

M J L BLACK
Secretary

THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Financial Report

Receipts

Oct. 1 1921—

Government grant	$100 00
Membership Fees—	
Mr and Mrs F C Perry	$ 1 50
Mr and Mrs N M W J McKenzie	1 50
Dr E. P Oliver	1 00
Mr Fred Fregeau	1 00
Miss Robin	1.00
Major and Mrs W J Hamilton	1 50
Mr and Mrs A C Casselman	1.50
Captain McCannell	1 00
	$110.00

Disbursements

Flowers for Soldiers Monument	$ 10.00
Historic Landmarks Association	5 00
Printing annual	90 00
Balance in Bank	5.00
	$110 00

A Kaministiquia Centennial

F D FREGEAU

It is quite probable that a large proportion of the worthy citizens of Fort William who last year celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Dominion of Canada were quite unaware they were also observing the centennial of another great event which took place a century ago on the banks of the Kaministiquia river. To the fur traders, voyagers and Indians inhabiting western Canada this event was of as much importance as was the signing of the peace between the allies and Germany-Austria, for it marked the disappearance of the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal through amalgamation with its old rival—the Hudson Bay Company of England. Peace had been signed and the long, intense trade war between the two great fur companies was now over.

It is just one hundred years ago—to be exact, July 1st 1821—since Nicholas Garry, deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived in Fort William accompanied by Wm. and Simon McGillivray, two of the principal partners in the Northwest Fur Company.

To explain the presence of these lords of the fur trade in Fort William at that time it is necessary to go back a few years and relate the circumstances as to how and why it came about.

When the competition for trade between the Hudson's Bay Company and its strenuous younger rival the North west Fur Company, became so fierce and rose so high that it culminated one day in the killing of twenty-one persons on the site of the present city of Winnipeg at the hands of a party of Metis headed by Cuthbert Grant, a young Scotch half breed (Metis of good education) who was highly regarded by the officials of the North west Company and through the capture of Fort William in retaliation by Lord Selkirk in 1816, affairs were brought to such a condition that ruin stared both companies in the face.

The fur trade was being conducted in a highly wasteful manner. When one company opened up a new post at some promising point in the far west another trading post, conducted by the opposition would be established on the same spot in a short time. Instead of remaining at their posts and allowing the natives to bring in the fur themselves to trade as had been the custom each trader sought to outwit his rival by sending out runners to hunt up the fur hunters themselves. Some of the more unscrupulous traders even went so far as to beat up and rob their rivals of valuable furs by brute force. It sometimes happened that an Indian who had been accustomed to trade with one company would refuse having anything to do with the other but that objection would be soon overcome by the judicious use of a little rum. A couple of stiff drinks and the native would promptly dispose of his furs, and would then want to sell his squaw, children and even his own soul to obtain more rum if possible.

Such, then, was the condition of the fur trade when to save themselves from more heavy losses negotiations were instituted between the two rival companies which resulted in the exit of the Northwest Fur Company and the appearance in 1821 of the new alliance under the name of the older company—The Hudson's Bay Company.

It was immediately determined that the representatives of each company should promptly proceed to the Indian country to put into effect the new arrangements and the appointments of factors and traders to their different posts.

Simon McGillivray of Montreal, one of the principal partners of the North west Company, and Nicholas Garry,

of London Eng., deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company were the persons appointed for that purpose.

The party, which was composed of Mr Nicholas Garry with Simon McGillivray and his brother William left Lachine on May 27 1821. Each official had a body servant to prepare his food and look after his personal comfort. Their conveyance was what Mr Garry calls a "light canoe that is one which did not carry freight th reality it was a craft of tremendous size, compared with those of modern days. Their canoe was thirty-six feet long with a width of six feet and could carry 9000 pounds, and was manned by a crew of thirteen sturdy French Canadian voyageurs and one Iroquois Indian. Sault Ste Marie was reached on June 25th.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, July 1st 1821 the party landed at Fort William and were welcomed with a volley of yells from the Indians and a volley of shots from the guns of the Canadiens. A more subdued greeting came from the traders and factors who had assembled there from the many different posts from Lake Superior westward to the Rocky Mountains to meet the great man—the rulers of the Western British Canada.

Mr Garry stayed in Fort William three weeks and by his account his sojourn here was very little like a bed of roses, as it appeared that a number of Northwest partners were reluctant to sign the new agreement. The chief factors refused to allow the common chief traders to sit in council with them. The apportionment of posts was another subject of dispute it woe not until the 11th of July that Mr McGillivray informed the deputy-governor that the Northwest partners were ready to sign the covenant of the new company.

'Considering the best plan to open the business of the new concern was to have a general meeting," writes Mr. Garry, "I mentioned my intentions to the chief factors. They, however protested it being a bad precedent in admitting the chief traders in communicating this to the McGillivrays, Mr Simon McGillivray immediately found out that the commissions stated the factors were members of "Councils in Rupert Land" only. Thus no meeting is regular form of council could be convened. Much discussion took place on the subject. At length after a great deal of reasoning with the chief factors they all declared through a deputation, excepting three that any suggestion from me as to these posts, would be attended to—and all this in a conciliatory proper manner. Thus they were appointed and every difficulty here removed. On Thursday July 12, a meeting or council was to have been convened but the papers and arrangements of posts not being ready it was put off till the next day—Friday, 13th of July. Some of the partners (Catholics) disliking the day considering the day ominous hinted they should prefer Saturday. The chief factors protested against the traders attending the meeting. Mr Simon McGillivray pointed out that the commissions were so worded that they (the chief traders) were only members of the council in Rupert's Land and thus no regular meeting could be convened. On looking at my own I found my commission was to the same effect. Thus I have no power here and every act is on my own responsibility.

Nicholas Garry seems to have been a man of determination with a gift of diplomacy, for despite other bickerings inside of a week he had "fixed" all those touchy Nor'westers with appointments to the various posts for which Fort William was the headquarters.

Among these appointments are some which may be of interest to the present generation.

Fort William—Alex. Stewart, Chief Trader.

Lake Nipigon—Roderic McKenzie.

Pic River — Alexander McTavish, clerk.

Michipicoten — Donald McIntosh, Chief Trader.

Lake Huron—Jno McBean, Chief Trader.

An interesting event in the early days of Fort William is thus described by Mr Garry. "We and today

Saturday July 7th. the ceremony of the two chiefs offering their presents in the great hall and receiving a return. The chiefs preceded by an English flag marched into the hall, accompanied by all the tribes. They immediately arranged themselves, and then commenced smoking.

"After Mr McGillivray (considered as their great father) and myself had seated ourselves the chiefs desired their presents to be spread out. They consisted of twenty very fine beaver skins. One of the chiefs then rose and, really in a very graceful manner, made a speech.

"He said he regretted that a more able person than he was not the chief one who could better express his attachment and that of his children to their great father. His tribe had been afflicted with sickness and this would in part account for the few people he had brought with him but there was another cause which he even more regretted which was that a blackbird had decoyed away some of his followers. "As long as the mountain remains fixed" he said pointing to a very high mountain which is near Fort William "so long would he and his followers remain true to his great father." The blackbird had whispered to him that an alteration would take place in the trade but he did not believe it and relied on his great father."

"Mr. McGillivray then replied to him saying that he was happy the Indians had fulfilled their promises in paying their debts, regretted the sickness and that the blackbird (the Americans) had decoyed away some of his people that the Northwest Company had certainly united and would become one company but that this would make no alteration in their dealings with them.

"After this Mr. McGillivray's presents were brought in which consisted of two red coats faced with blue and gold braid; a round hat and a shirt. These they at once put on undressing in the most formal way without changing a muscle of their faces. Then rum and tobacco in considerable amount was divided among them. After this they gave Mr McGillivray the pipe to smoke and then departed. They are of the same tribe of Indians which we have met throughout our whole journey—the Chippeways. They are a fine looking people one of them —a very handsome man and a great dandy—was very much painted in red and white. in his ears were large round earrings and rings in his nose. His hair was worn in a tail behind, and plaited in long strings in front which were joined by silver clasps. Another one of them is supposed to have murdered his father mother, and the whole family, consisting of ten persons in all he had denied the act but there was no doubt on the subject. if anything could make the crime more diabolical it was that he had murdered his father fed on by hunger that he might feed on the body and the rest of the family that the crime might not become known. He had blackened his face pretending to mourn the death of his family in the evening all the Indians got very drunk and the chief brought some into the fort to prevent them being killed."

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Between Silver Islet and Prince Arthur's Landing the grand Thunder Cape 1,350 feet in height with its unbroken cliffs extending seven miles juts into the lake.

It looks like a grand colonnade beyond which we see the dark blue waters while on the other side risen mountains one above the other till their outlines are dimly traced against the sky.

Prince Arthur's Landing twenty-two miles from Silver Island, is pleasantly

situated on a rise of ground on shore of L S.

Having no natural harbor a break water is to be constructed to form one At present the docks, built by means of cribbings far into the lake serve as a shelter in time of storm The town boasts of two first class hotels—"Pacific" and "Queens" Those patronizing the former can depend on good treatment, and from both host and hostess every attention that can increase their comfort or contribute to their pleasure

The future of the place looks promising owing to the discovery of a valuable Silver Mine in the vicinity, also the prospect of its being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific R. R. a small place six miles distant, known as the Town Plot disputing with it the honor of the terminus The question will doubtless soon be settled by act of parliament.

A few miles from the Landing at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River is Fort William an old Trading Post of the Hudson Bay Company and here let me say that nowhere on Lake Superior can a more magnificent view be obtained than in the vicinity of Fort William

Before it, Pie Island looks like an immense tower or castle, rising out of the water to the height of nearly 900 feet—on the west McKaye mountain 1000 feet, overlooks the beautiful Kaministiquia winding as it does and emptying its waters through three mouths into Lake Superior—hence its name, which in the Indian language signifies "winding channel with many mouths"—forms a picture.

The mouth of the river is shoaly and sandy so boats drawing much water are unable to enter At present dredges are at work and it is hoped that it will soon be all right. Just now the question agitating the minds of all interested in the places is- "Which would be the cheaper to dredge the mouth of the Kaministiquia or build a breakwater at the Landing?" As I have not given the matter very serious thought I shall not attempt to settle it for them

Twenty-six miles from the mouth is the celebrated Kakabeka Falls 184 feet high Below the falls the rapids extend a distance of ten miles Tourists wishing to visit the Falls can ascend the river to the rapids in tug M. I Mills, Cap Cousins, after which they enter canoes guided by Indians through the rapids to the Falls.

About six miles from the entrance we pass that greatest of government swindles the Nashing Hotel with whose history the reading public is familiar Farther up on the opposite shore is the Indian Mission established by Jesuit Fathers in 1843 and in charge of them and "Daughters of Mary" The latter order was founded by some noble French ladies, who during some religious persecution in France were obliged to dress in secular clothes They have not adopted any particular style or habit since, consequently unlike other religious orders they dress plainly in prevailing styles and look like happy old maids Through kindness of Superioress Miss Martin, we were shown through the Convent Church and Schoolhouse As school had closed we did not hear the Indian children sing which we were informed, they did very finely A mile from the Mission is the Town Plot—near it the Indian Reserve six miles square. The Indians are partly Ojibwas and Ottawas The Chief 'Blackstone,' a noble warrior frequently visits the Town Plot and Landing dressed in Indian costume his black hair adorned with plumes He creates an little sensation wherever he appears He boasts of plenty of land and "five squaws" and thinks that with the honor of being wife of a chief sufficient to induce almost any girl to be Mrs Blackstone No. 6

The Kaministiquia is a beautiful winding stream, at every turn giving one a new and delightful surprise at the beauty it unfolds To the courtesy of Cap Cousins in answering questions regarding the country kindness in pointing out places of interest and giving us an opportunity of visiting them and with his never failing good humor passengers are indebted for much of the pleasure of a trip up the Kaministiquia River

A run of eighteen hours from Port Arthur Landing brings us to Duluth on the Southern Shore At this city those going to Manitoba take the cars for Red River Route which is much shorter than the old Dawson road via Port Arthur's Landing, now abandoned

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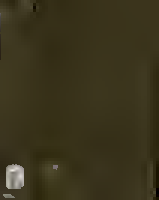

The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Eighteenth Annual Report

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The Thunder Bay Historical Society

Thirteenth Annual Report

Secretary Treasurer's Report

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DIOCESE	**CITY**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**	**CHURCH**	**CITY**	**COUNTY**	**STATE**
Diocese of Wheeling	Wheeling	Ohio	West Virginia	Cathedral of the Holy Family	Wheeling	Ohio	West Virginia
Diocese of Wichita	Wichita	Sedgwick	Kansas	Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception	Wichita	Sedgwick	Kansas
Diocese of Wilmington	Wilmington	New Castle	Delaware	Cathedral of St. Peter	Wilmington	New Castle	Delaware
Diocese of Winona	Winona	Winona	Minnesota	Cathedral of Sacred Heart	Winona	Winona	Minnesota
Diocese of Worcester	Worcester	Worcester	Massachusetts	Cathedral of St. Paul	Worcester	Worcester	Massachusetts
Diocese of Yakima	Yakima	Yakima	Washington	Cathedral of St. Paul	Yakima	Yakima	Washington
Diocese of Youngstown	Youngstown	Mahoning	Ohio	Cathedral of St. Columba	Youngstown	Mahoning	Ohio
Diocese of Yuma	Yuma	Yuma	Arizona	Cathedral of St. Thomas More	Yuma	Yuma	Arizona
Eparchy of Parma	Parma	Cuyahoga	Ohio	Cathedral of St. Josaphat	Parma	Cuyahoga	Ohio
Eparchy of Passaic	Passaic	Passaic	New Jersey	Cathedral of St. Nicholas	Passaic	Passaic	New Jersey
Eparchy of Phoenix	Phoenix	Maricopa	Arizona	Cathedral of St. Mary	Phoenix	Maricopa	Arizona
Eparchy of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	Pennsylvania	Cathedral of St. Basil the Great	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	Pennsylvania
Eparchy of Stamford	Stamford	Fairfield	Connecticut	Cathedral of St. Michael	Stamford	Fairfield	Connecticut
Eparchy of Van Nuys	Van Nuys	Los Angeles	California	Cathedral of St. Basil the Great	Van Nuys	Los Angeles	California
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